The Weekly Louisianian.

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VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1881. NUMBER 34.

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IMPERFECTUS.

BY JAMES CLARENCE HARNEY.

I wonder if ever a song was sung
But the singer's heart sang sweeter!
I wonder if ever a rhyme was rung
But the thought surpassed the meter!
I wonder if ever a sculptor wrought
'Till the cold stone echoed his ardent thought!
Or if ever a painter, with light and shade,
The dream of his inmost heart portrayed!

I wonder if ever a rose was found,
And there might not be a fairer!
Or if ever a glittering gem was ground,
And we dreamed not of a rarer!
Ah! never on earth shall we find the best!
But it waits for us in the Land of Rest;
And a perfect thing we shall never behold
'Till we pass the portal of shining gold.

NAPOLEON.

In my relations with Napoleon, relations which from the beginning I endeavored to make frequent and confidential, what at first struck me most was the remarkable perspicuity and grand simplicity of his mind and its processes. Conversation with him always had a charm for me, difficulty to define. Seizing the essential point of subjects, stripping them of useless accessories, developing his thought and never ceasing to elaborate it till he had made it perfectly clear and conclusive, always finding the fitting word for the thing, or inventing one where the usage of the language had not created it, his conversation was ever full of interest. He did not converse, he talked; by the wealth of his ideas and the facility of his elocution, he was able to lead the conversation, and one of his habitual expressions was, "I see what you want; you wish to come to such a point; well, let us go straight to it."

Yet he did not fail to listen to the remarks and objections which were addressed to him; he accepted them, questioned them, or opposed them, without losing the tone or overstepping the bounds of a business discussion; and I have never felt the least difficulty in saying to him what I believed to be the truth, even when it was not likely to please him.

Whilst in his conceptions all was clear and precise, in what required action he knew neither difficulty nor uncertainty. Ordinary rules did not embarrass him at all. In practice, as in discussion, he went straight to the end in view without being delayed by considerations which he treated as secondary, and of which he perhaps too often disdained the importance. The most direct line to the object he desired to reach was that which he chose by preference, and which he followed to the end, while nothing could entice him to deviate from it; but then, being no slave to his plans, he knew how to give them up or modify them the moment that his point of view changed, or new combinations gave him the means of attaining it more effectually by a different path.

He had little scientific knowledge, although his partisans encouraged the belief that he was a profound mathematician. His knowledge of mathematical science would not have raised him above the level of any officer destined, as he was himself, for the Artillery; but his natural abilities supplied the want of knowledge. He became a legislator and administrator, as he became a great soldier, by following his own instinct. The turn of his mind always led him towards the positive; he disliked vague ideas, and hated equally the dreams of visionaries and the abstraction of idealists, and treated as mere nonsense everything that was not clearly and practically presented to him. He valued only those sciences which can be controlled and verified by the senses or which rest on observation and experience. He had the greatest contempt for the false philosophy and the false philanthropy of the eighteenth century. Among the chief teachers of these doctrines, Voltaire was the special object of his aversion, and he even went so far as to attack, whenever he had the opportunity, the general opinion as to his literary power.

Napoleon was not irreligious in the ordinary sense of the word. He would not admit that there had ever existed a genuine atheist; he condemned deism as the result of rash speculation. A Christian and a Catholic, he recognized in religion alone the right to govern human societies. He looked on Christianity as the basis of all real civilization; and considered Catholicism as the form of worship most favorable to the maintenance of order and the true tranquillity of the moral world; Protestantism as a source of trouble and disagreements. Personally indifferent to religious practices, he respected them too much to permit the slightest ridicule of those who followed them. It is possible that religion was, with him, more the result of an enlightened policy than an affair of sentiment; but whatever might have been the secret of his heart, he took care never to betray it. His opinions of men were concentred in one idea which, unhappily for him, had in his mind gained the force of an axiom. He was persuaded that no man, called to appear in public life, or even only engaged in the active pursuits of life, was guided or could be guided by any other motive than that of interest. He did not deny the existence of virtue and honor; but he maintained that neither of these sentiments had ever been the chief guide of any but those whom he called dreamers, and to whom, by this title, he, in his own mind, denied the existence of the requisite faculty for taking a successful part in the affairs of society. I had long arguments with him on an assertion which my conviction repelled, and of which I endeavored to show him the fallacy, at any rate to the extent to which he applied it, but I never succeeded in moving him on this point.

He was gifted with a particular tact for recognizing those men who could be useful to him. He discovered in them very quickly the side by which he could best attach them to his interest. Never forgetting, however, to seek the guarantee of their fidelity in a calculation of interest, he took care to join their fortune to his own, involving them in such a way as to cut off the possibility of retreat to other engagements. He had, above all, studied the national character of the French, and the history of his life proved that he han understood it rightly. He privately regarded the Parisians as children, and often compared Paris to the opera. Having reproached him one day with the palpable falsehoods which formed the chief part of his bulletins, he said to me with a smile, "They are not written for you; the Parisians believe everything, and I might tell them a great deal more which they would not refuse to accept."—Metternich.

GARFIELD'S ADMINISTRATION AND THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Editor Star :—There has been so much talk upon the question of Senator Bruce's candidacy for a seat in General Garfield's Cabinet and the desirability of giving the colored voters representation commensurate with their services in the late campaign, that even the democratic press and their statesmen with remarkable unanimity concede the justness of their claim in advance of its formal presentation. In regard to the first proposition, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain by conversation with the men whose education and ability give weight to their opinion on so important a question, the selection of Senator Bruce for a Cabinet position would give great satisfaction, but only as a means to an end. What the colored voters want is to see their leaders treated with the same consideration as is accorded to other people; like the Germans and Irish who hold a relation to the party, based largely upon their nationality. They want to see their leaders placed in positions of responsibility and trust, where they will have the disposition of patronage. Too long the colored people have been held as the absolute property of the republican party, whose fidelity was assured upon the strenghth of what the republican party had done for them, and upon this basis the leaders reasoned, the negroes are with us always. So, it is not necessary to do anything to conciliate them; but the German and Irish voters must be help by the judicious distribution of patronage. Schurz was made Secretary of the Interior, and great stress was laid upon the fact. In Ohio, a German was put upon the ticket to catch the German element, and in numerous other cases patronage was and will be distributed upon the basis of nationality. Viewed in this light, is it unreasonable for the colored people to desire similar treatment at the hands of the party whom they love so well and who has always manifested a disposition to do the right thing by them, short of giving them that representation in the councils and offices of the party which their fidelity to the party entitle them to. The *Post* of this city has from time to time urged this course upon the republicans, for what reason is beyond the comprehension of the writer. It is fair to assume, however, that the *Post* is sincere, and that simple justice has dictated its course. Some of my friends are uncharitable enough to beleive that there is an uterior purpose in the *Post's* advocacy of a line of policy for the republicans so calculated to strengthen the republican party. Whether this be so or not, it has had its effects and opened the eyes of the colored people to the justice of their claim. and they will not be satisfied unless a liberal policy is pursued towards them. Twice have the devotion of the colored voters saved the republicans the government by holding Louisiana in 1876 and turning the scale in New York, Indiana and Ohio in '80. They now look with anxious eye to see if they are to be put off with a laborers' or messengers' place here and there again. Not long ago a colored exmember went to the Treasury deparement seeking employment and was given a messenger's place which he indignantly refused, and was afterwards given a place as inspector at Baltimore, another worthy colored man being turned out to make room for him. It is submitted honestly to the judgment of all fair minded men to say whether they ask too much. The delegation which went from the south to call on General Garfield, with one of whom I had some conversation, said, "They purposely refrained from advocating the claims of any one man, since it has been the custom to take them at their word, and pay off the claims of the whole race through him" Without specifying any particular place to be given a colored man, or urging any particular man, it is submitted to the judgment of the republican party to take into consideration, in a spirit of fairness, the claims of the colored voters and not to ignore them in giving out the representative places, (*i. e.*) such as have patronage and power attached.—Daniel Murray.

Needs of the South.—From various conversations with the Southern delegates during the past few days, there have been gained a number of points which, in the opinion of these gentlemen, are worthy of consideration in the settlement of the now existing troubles. To save time and space we group and condense them as follows:

1. A change in the United States jury laws, so that convictions can be more certainly obtained.
2. Changes in the federal election laws, to secure greater freedom in elections.
3. Better education in the South, for all parties, irrespective of color.
4. The appointment to government positions of tried and true men who will see that the laws are enforced.
5. The commercial development of the country, which can alone come after the establishment of political and social toleration.
6. Prompt and active measures on the part of the National Government, when possible, and the unseating of every Congressman who has obtained his seat by illegal means.—Cleveland Herald.

A Glutton's Banquet.—Richmond, Va., Jan. 1. Joshua Joynes, a man well know in the eastern part of this State as a glutton, today sat down to dinner, near Onancock, Accomac County, and disposed of as much food as would have served a dozen men for a good square meal. Joynes has frequently performed similar ridiculous feats for wagers. His bill of fare to-day consisted of fifteen pounds of pork, twelve links of Bologona sausage, sauce from one large hog, one large goose, which the gourmandizer has had up fattening for the past month, one well-grown chicken, one peck of sweet potatoes, one dozen large biscuits, one large mince pie, and six cups of strong coffee. Joynes sat down to this repast at 1 o'clock, and at 2:30 he had disposed of every article named, picked the bones of the fowls, and took a glass of egg-nog. He then smoked a pipe, jumped on a horse, and rode five miles through the frosty air. Joynes weighs 250 pounds, and is a good-humored fellow of 60.

Hasty people drink the nectar of existence scalding hot.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

The Sugar Bowl estimates the sugar crop of Louisiana this year at 225,000 hogsheads.

The Minden Democrat says one fourth of the cotton crop in Richland parish is lost.

Planting fruit and shade trees is about the busiest occupation just now.—Marksville Bulletin:

Ninety per cent. of the graduates of the Hampton (Va.) Normal Institute have devoted their talents to the education of the colored people.—A. A. Presbyterian.

We are sorry to have to chronicle the death of Harry Stephens, the well known body servant, of Congressman Stephens. He leaves a fortune of $20,000 for his heirs.—Athens Blade.

The citizens of Nashville want J. M. Langston in the Cabinet. His son-in-law, J. C. Napier, is bringing him to the front. It is a good thing to have a son-in-law.—Republican Advocate.

She Spotted boy at Bunnel's Museum is attracting great attention now, two lectures have been delivered on him lately by eminent physicians on the cause of his turning from black to white.—Rumor.

At King's Point, the first of this week, some negroes got into a row and went to work slashing at one another with knives. Others took part in the fracas, opening their shot guns on the belligerents. Number of killed and wounded—none.—Concordia Eagle.

The Knights of Wise Men, a colored organization, have just paid the widow of Whitfield Ward at Greenbrier, Limestone Co, Va. seventeen hundred and one (1701) dollars, the insurance benefit found due her by the death of her husband—this is splendid. — People's Advocate

There is a fair advance in Tenn., politics shown by a look at its Legislature. With four or five colored members in that body, an assistant Sergant at Arms of the House, and two Janitors, Colored Tennesseans will not feel that they are wholly ignored as citizens of that State.—Huntsville Gazette.

Louisiana Congressmen should be memorialized to secure a government school ship for Morgan City. Our fine harbor and stretch of water to the Gulf would make this an agreable station. Besides Morgan City is now the terminus of a Mexican line of steamships on which seamen may be employed.—Free Press.

The planters of this parish who last autumn imported some laborers from Spain and Portugal speak favorably of the industry and capacity of these people, and the laborers appear well pleased with their new homes and have written back letters asking their relatives and friends to come over.—St. Charles Herald.

There are 41,480 colored children of school age in Missouri, 492 colored schools and 22,896 colored children attending school last year.

There are three colored military companies in the State, two in St. Louis and one in Kansas City, Gov. Phelps says that their drill is as efficient as that of white companies.—Gate City Press.

The Goldsboro, N. C. Enterprise wants to know if the north pole hasn't broken loose from its moorings. We are under the impression that it has, and is now standing erect in the middle of the "Massesip," opposite this city. It will return to its summer mooring shortly by way of the Gulf Stream.—Freeman's Journal.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, albeit in a sportive vein, touches upon a bad social condition when it says: "Let every Kentuckian turn a new leaf in the matter of taking human life. Upon an equitable division there isn't more than one victim for each of us, and if any man shows a disposition to kill more than his quota shoot him on the spot."—Burlington Hawkeye.

Said General Sherman recently: "Young men should avoid that tendency to quarrel with each other, the disposition to inquire into the motives of men they do not understand, to criticise things undeveloped, and to ask men for things they do not know."

Is it not just possible that we preachers could learn something from the words of this sturdy soldier?—Christian Recorder.

Items of Interest.

Senator Hamlin, of Maine, speaking of his successor in the Senate, said: "If Mr. Hale is as well pleased at coming in as I am at going out, he will be a happy man."

The United States government pays more for pensions than all the rest of the world.

Harriet Beecher Stowe lost 100,000 oranges from her plantation in Florida by frost.

The racing fund in this country, for the current year, will closely approximate $1,000,000.

The Meschacebe says seed cane has been greatly damage by protracted rains and rough weather.

The Treasury Department purchased 95,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the New Orleans Mint.

Prof. D. C. Hill, Principal of the Normal School at Oregon, is spoken of as Gen. Garfields private Secretary.

"A business man" indorses Gen. Green B. Raum for Secretary of the Treasury, in the columns of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Chairman of the Republican National Committee says $14,000 was spent for postage and expressage in New York alone. During the last campaign.

Senator Dawes, of Mass., has presented to the Senate a petition from 50,000, people praying Congress to observe the treaties with the Indians.

The Delaware Legislature has authorized the State to defend all persons indicted for assaulting United States Marshals, or voting illegally at the last election.

Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y., is mentioned as the largest farm owner in the world. He has more than 400 farms in New York, Illinois and Michigan.—Pittsburg Gazette.

The cemeteries of Alexandria, Va., were visited by grave robbers, who exhumed the body of Mrs. Jacobs, of Washington, and that of a colored girl. Two negroes have been arrested on suspicion.

A bill was introduced in the Illinois Assembly providing that men convicted of beating their wives shall receive not less than five nor more than twenty-five lashes on the bare back with a rawhide.

The total vote for President, in 1880, was 8,218,550. Garfield received 4,450,920 votes, Hancock 4,447,888, Weaver 307,740, and Dow 10,305. Garfield's plurality over Hancock, 3,033; all others over Garfield, 316,708.

The question that agitates bankers and commercial men now is, will the "boom" last? The New York Financial Chronicle, perhaps the ablest paper of this country, thinks it will, and believes that prosperity is yet in its infancy.—Inter Ocean.

A Colored Man in the Cabinet. There is serious talk coming from authentic sources, that Mr. Garfield has decided to invite a colored man into his cabinet. This would be a wise and right thing for him to do. It has all along been promised us that we would be advanced as fast as we were capable of holding the position to which we were advanced. We now have several men capable of holding and adorning a cabinet position. The time has come when this people, constituting perhaps one-eight of the population of this country, are going to come forward and take their rightful place among its constituents. A man, a people, a nation never will be independent and free till the yoke of servitude is thrown off and independence asserted. 'Tis true that we owe to the Republican party all that we are as men, as citizens. But it will be suicide for that party to expect us always to blindly follow wherever it may lead. We naturally expect some of our able men to be elevated to leadership. We can follow them better than strangers; and then it gives us confidence in the good intentions of the party, and does not look like they expect to use the negro as a tool.—St. Paul Review.

If you play with a fool at home, he will play with you abroad.

Love, faith, patience—the three essentials to a happy life.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1881.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St., where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

Have you seen the LOUISIANIAN? is the general inquiry in the city now-a-days.

We are pleased to welcome to our columns this week, an interesting letter from our tallented Arkansas correspondent "Tootpick." We hope he will let us hear from him every week hereafter.

The St. Paul *Review* made its appearance among our exchanges this week. It smacks of more than ordinary independence in its criticisms on Republican management for a colored paper, and it is really refreshing to read it. We place it on our exchange list with pleasure.

Elsewhere in our columns may be found a very sensible communication from Mr. Daniel Murray, of Washington, to the Evening Star of that city on the colored people and the administration of Gen. Garfield. It is to the point, and we commend it to our readers.

We are indebted to Messrs. W. S. Posey, of St. Mary, and Wm. Ridgley, of Concordia, for remittances and additional subscribers. We are pleased to receive their encouraging reports for the future. "In the bright lexicon of youth"—well they know the rest.

The demand for sample copies of the LOUISIANIAN, without even the price of postage, is growing entirley too numerous. We can't afford it. Send us the price of subscription for six months or a year, if you want the paper, and we will send it to you. Otherwise give us a rest.

We learn through *Rumor*, that Alpha Lodge, No. 116, Free Masons, of Newark N. J. is composed of both white and colored men, and Mr. James M. Baxter, a colored man, is the Master of the Lodge. We trust this is the beginning of an early general fraternization of the Free Masons of the whole country.

Will some of our able lawyer friends please inform us whether there is any law authorizing the employment of the colored boys of the House of Refuge on the public square? We observe it is being done and desire to know whether lawfully; and if lawfully, why the same class of white boys are not simularly treated.

The Inter-Ocean says the Cincinnati Commercial is having considerable trouble in finding a Secretary of the Tresury for Gen. Garfields Cabinet, and that Sherman's Treasury shoes when he steps out of his department will be the largest vacant pair on the continent. If the Commercial will only cast its eagle-eye eastward to Hon. Levi P. Morton, of New York, we think it will find a gentleman that can fill those shoes to the general acceptance of the Nation without regard to section or party.

In the local column of last issue notice was given that Bishop Cain would preach to-morrow (Sunday) at St. James Church, at 11 o'clock A. M. St. Peters at 3. o'clock P. M. and in the evening at Union Bethel. The notice was given upon the very best of authority for the benefit of the Church and public, and we were surprised to find on reaching St. James Church at the appointed time that a mistake had been made.

We refer to this matter not to complain about the disappointment it occasioned to ourselves and others, but to request our friends of the Church not to lead us into another such error. It is our purpose to have the information in our columns authentic in all and every instance in order that the public may implicitly rely upon it.

The reorganization of the police by the City Council seems to be a bitter pill to our Camp street daily contemporaries. They regard it as nothing more nor less than a reckless and audacious attempt to convert the force into a machine for the sustenance and perpetuation of the present city officials in office. They charge that the pretense of reformation put forward as a justification of the act is a bareface fraud, and that it will simply result in the displacement of capable and decent officials by bummers and hoodlums.

Truly chickens do come home to roost. If everything alledged against the gentlemen of the Council is true, it only shows that they have been apt scholars in the peculiar school of politics by which the present government of Louisiana has been placed in authority. The "bummers and hoodlums" having been tought how to catch the bird for others, now propose to catch and hold it for themselves for awhile. In the mean time we say: "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung."

THE BURTON MURDER CASE.

Contrary to the general expectation of the public, the jury in the case of the murderers of the colored man, Robert Burton, brought in the following verdict:

"NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1881.

We, the members of the jury, agree to the following verdict: Maimee Alphonse, guilty of manslaughter, *earnestly* recommended to the mercy of the court; Chas. Ferrari and Edward Chevillion alias Perique, guilty without capital punishment."

This action of the jury though not entirely what it ought to have been when the attrocity of the crime is considered, is so much better than the friends of law and order have been accustomed to witnessing in cases where colored men were the victims and white men the criminals, as to furnish genuine cause for thankfulness to the twelve brave men who composed it. Every art of the demagogue was resorted to by one of the counsel for the defence to induce the jury to disregard the facts and be governed by their prejudices, as will be seen by the following report of his insidious harrangue which we take from the Picayune:

"Capt. Sambola made a short speech, saying that he was a witness, a relative of one of the accused and an attorney in the case, and was therefore in a delicate position. He gave a history of the three men at the bar, stating that they were honest white men and Burton a negro of a different character, and he thought that it would be a hard matter to obtain a jury to convict them."

But to their eternal honor, be it said, the jury remained true to their oath and have earnestly endeavored to vindicate the offended majesty of the law.

It is an important departure from the custom heretofore obtaining in our courts in such cases and we trust marks the beginning of a new era in, and more wholesome execution of our criminal law.

In this connection it affords us extreme pleasure to say that too much credit cannot be given to Judge Roman for his able, clear, concise and impartial charge to the jury, which concluded as follows:

"Need the court remind you, gentlemen, before you retire to your room for deliberation, what two weighty alternatives rest upon you? On the one hand, the life or death of these three men; and on the other, the peace and safety of society at large, the full enjoyment of which is vouched for by the laws of the State. The court is convinced that you are deeply impressed with the gravity and responsibility of your functions, and that whatever be the conclusion you arrive at, you will strictly adhere to the obligation so clearly imposed upon you by the oath you have taken."

NO DOGGING AND BEGGING.

We agree fully with the Republican *Advocate* when it says:

"There is too much dogging at the heels of General Garfield by colored men asking recognition for the race. It is humiliating in the extreme and does no good. We have rendered efficient service to the Republican party and that ought to speak fur us. If General Garfield and his advisers do not see fit to recognize us we should be too manly to kneel at their feet and beg. If they do not willingly accord us the recognition due us for service rendered, we can live without it."

By all means let us avoid begging, and everything else calculated to place us in the attitude of political paupers; but at the same time let us be quite as careful not to assume a false position. Having rendered good service to the dominant party, it is both the *right and duty* of the colored voters to let Gen. Garfield, its representative, and the American people know they understand the value of that service, and expect to see it acknowledged and rewarded in a suitable manner. Our experience in political affairs teaches us that the services of allies are never placed at a higher estimate than they hold them, and are frequently entirely overlooked when their claims are not presented.

If the colored voters of the country think five or six hundred menial and servile places a sufficient reward for their services in the last campaign they only have to let that fact be known to receive just such recognition. On the other hand, if we feel that we are American freemen and citizens entitled to the same treatment as other political elements in the country, let us say so manfully in order that Gen. Garfield and the party may know precisely what we expect and have no excuse for a failure to come up to our expectations in the matter of representation in the Federal government and service. Whether this can best be done by delegations, through the press, or by the proposed national convention, we leave to the people to decide for themselves. For our part, we accept as worthy and patriotic every honorable effort made in this direction, let it come from whence it may. Provided it does not partake of the character of dogging and begging.

HAVE A CARE.

Some time since the *Democrat* of this city published a letter from Gov. Wiltz to Hon. Hirom R. Steele, District Attorney ninth judicial district, to investigate the charges of incompetency made against N. T. Randolph, justice of the peace 8th ward, parish of Concordia, by twelve citizens of that parish. At the time, we paid no attention to the matter because we saw nothing wrong in the attempt to rid the state of a magistrate charged with incompetency and dishonesty, assuming as a matter of course that, the accused would have a fair chance in the proposed investigation, and if able to disprove the charges would not be disturbed. But since then we have seen comments upon the letter of the Governor in several of our parish exchanges which leads us to fear that this ostensible attempt to purge the parishes of incompetent magistrates is really nothing more nor less than another turn of the screw upon the few colored men who have been elected to parochial positions in one or two of the parishes.

We shall keep an eye on this business, and if it turns out as we suspect, will expose and denounce the infamy in fitting terms.

ARKANSAS.

DEAR LOUISIANIAN: The reappearance of the old familiar sheet gave me much pleasure; and, in the hope that a similar feeling may be excited in some of your readers by again seeing one of the old signatures, I seat myself to pen you a few Arkansas items.

RETROSPECT.

We have passed through a long season of terribly disagreable weather—the Fall was a constant succession of rainy days, so that it really seemed as if, as in the days of Noah, "the windows of Heaven were opened." The winter has been as changeable as a politician's course, the ground freezing hard at night and thawing in the day, while the thermometer has "touched zero" several times. Cotton-picking has been almost entirely suspended for about three months, and thousands of bales of the staple are as yet unpicked. Fuel has commanded from four to ten dollars per cord and been very scarce at even these figures. Chrismas was a decided failure; for neither farmers nor merchants had any surplus funds to invest in presents or the delicacies of the season. Only mud and profanity were plentiful, and with these two luxuries everybody was surfeited. Your correspondent does not indulge in the latter; but had enough of the former to almost make life a burden.

POLITICAL.

We have inaugurated a new governor, Gen. Churchilds, and our legislature is in session. The latter body has not, as yet, thoroughly settled down to work, but some good bills have been introduced. One of these appropriates ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for the Branch Normal College at Pine Bluff, the state institution for the education of colored teachers. It ought to pass, and the indications that it will do so are very encouraging. Some proposed legislation fixing a maximum rate of prices for railroad transportation attracted the attention of Jay Gould, who proposes to invest largely in this State, and he telegraphed a remonstrance to Gov. Churchild, who referred the same to the General Assembly. Mass meetings of citizens to protest against the unfriendly legislation, were also held at this, and other points. Not to be behind other States, Arkansas has a colored aspirant for a seat in Garfield's Cabinet, in the person of Hon. M. W. Gibbs, formerly judge of the police-court of Little Rock, and, at present register of the U. S. Land Office in that city. A meeting of citizens of Little Rock was held recently in that city, which started the boom by endorsing judge Gibbs, preparing a memorial and appointing a committee of fifteen persons to present the same to the President elect. Your correspondent was honored with an appointment as a member of said committee, notwithstanding the fact that he knew nothing of said meeting and had never expressed any opinion on the colored Cabinet office question, and is now anxiously awaiting future developments as to the important point of whom to draw upon for the expenses of his trip to Mentor, or Washington, as the case may be. A satisfactory solution of that question will be to him a complete demonstration of the competency and fitness of any candidate for a high seat in the Cabinet.

A SHOOL QUESTION.

Recently, two colored teachers in the Little Rock public schools were removed, and white teachers appointed in their places. This created some feeling among the colored citizens, and a public meeting was held which protested against the longer retention of the white principal of the Union School. The matter has, as yet, had no outcome but words in the form of speeches and newspaper articles, still the waters are troubled and the thing will work out one way or the other in due time.

DEDUCTIVE REASONING.

Prof. Michie, of West Point, in an article in one of the Magazines, in reference to the Whitaker case claims that colored students cannot understand "deductive reasoning," so I beg leave to state a fact which has some bearing upon that point. A few days ago, I witnessed the recitation of the Algebra class in the Branch Normal College, an institution founded only four years ago and composed entirely of students from the cross-roads of Arkansas. The lesson was the application of "Sturm's Theorem" and Homer's Method to finding the roots of higher equations and a number of such equations were readily solved by a class, none of the members of which, as I learned, could five years ago have performed an example in Long Division. Does not this look as if Prof. Michie was a little premature in his deductive reasoning and needed to devote a little attention to facts? "Sturm's Theorem" is as difficult to comprehend for beginers in Algebra, as any proposition in the higher mathematics to more advanced students, yet these students demonstrated and applied it with care and facility, and I did not fail to notice the fact that the demonstration given was in some points different from that given in the text-book, showing that deductive reasoning and not memory, was the faculty employed.

TOOTHPICK.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Jan. 29, 1881.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Senatorial deadlock in Pennsylvania still continues.

The Whittaker Court Martial, reconvened at New York on the 3rd inst.

The English House of Commons had a sort of Louisiana Legislature time on the 3rd. inst.

Virginia Republicans have presented the Hon. S. M. Yost, of Staunton, for Postmaster General.

The destruction of Sacramento and some of the richest portions of California are threatened by overflow.

Official announcement of the telegraph consolidation was made by the Western Union Company on the 3rd inst., at New York.

Charges of bribery and corruption are alledged against the members of the Tennessee Legislature in the election of State officers.

The Republican Senators with the exception of Messrs Conkling and Hoar refused to vote on the joint rule to count the electoral vote. They voted with the Democrats.

The River and Harbor bill reported to the House by the Committee of commerce appropriates $11,000,000, one million for the Mississippi river and nearly $235-000 for harbors and rivers in Louisiana.

Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Richmond, Va., has been chosen general agent of the Peabody Shool fund vice Dr. Sears, deceased.

Judge Manning, of Louisiana, was appointed a committee to present to the Governor and Legislature of Mississippi a memorial concerning the Mississippi State bonds, which Mr. Peabody gave to the board for the purpose of their trust, amounting to $1,000,000, and which the State of Mississippi has repudiated. The memorial will urge payment of these bonds by the State for the benefit of the fund.

Wise men mingle innocent mirth with their cares as a help either to forget or overcome them, but to resort to intoxication for the ease of one's mind is to cure melancholy with madness.—CHARRON.

Want of good sense is the worst of poverty.

It costs more to avenge wrongs than to bear them.

Impatience dries the blood sooner than age or sorrow.

Inclination and interest determine the will.—Talleyrand.

EDUCATIONAL.

(Short articles on Educational topics solicited.)

THE RIGHT WAY TO EDUCATE.

If attendance in the Public Schools were compulsory throughout our Union, the future lives of the scholars therein might be thus portrayed. One third will be laborers, soil-tillers, and minners; one third artisans and mechanics, and one third distributors, professional men, politicians, money-changers, and idlers. It is plain therefore, that, for educational purposes human beings need physical, intellectual, and moral development from their youth up, and any system which neglects the training of children in either of these requirements must be set down as defective.

Nature teaches us that, in the proper order of education, attention to the physical needs of the little ones should precede attention to their intellectual requirements. The soundest economy demands that civilized nations should provide for the wants of all neglected children within their borders. How many are there here and in other countries who are now being educated by filth and vice in the dark holes of our cities, who are almost certain to grow up criminals? Are not criminals the greatest disgrace, as well as one of the most expensive burthens that communities have to bear? We may not be able to convert adult malefactors, but we can in a large measure control the circumstances under which such monstrosities are too often developed.

But physical education means more than attention to proper food, clothing, and shelter for forsaken little ones. Under the name of "technical education" it has been instituted with the best effects by some of the foremost nations of Europe. France, Belgium, and Germany have several schools in operation where youths are taught to work as well as instructed to read, write, and cipher. The oldest of these was founded in Paris, in 1827, by the *Freres des Ecoles Chretiennes*, and in it children are trained to work at more than fifteen different occupations. Their skill, and also the efficiency of their training, has of late been well proven, for their productions have obtained medals at the exhibitions of Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia.

Intellectual instruction, is, of course, an important part of education, but it is not all that is requisite. Taken separately, it is questionable whether practical knowledge is not more important than mere theoretical acquisitions. The stinging satire of the Ayrshire ploughman may sometimes be applied with truth to youths who have been trained in our seats of learning:—

"What a' the jargon of your schools,
Your Latin names for horns and stools;
If honest nature made you fools,
What sairs your grammars?
Ye'd better ta'en up spades and schools,
Or knappin hammers!

A set o' dull conceited hashes
Confuse their brains in college classes!
They gang in stirks and come out asses
Plain truth to speak;
And syne they think to climb Parnassus
By dint o' Greek."

Attention to the development of the boy, the intellect, and the soul, are all requisite to educate the faculties of human beings. Though each, taken separately, may be beneficial, it is only when united, and carried on together, that the world will be likely to derive the best results from the proper training and full education of children.—Irish World.

LEISURE TIME.

Not many of us have a great deal of leisure time, and yet all of us have some. Our general intelligence and our mental growth will depend upon, not how much leisure time we have, but how we employ one or two hours of it each day. Almost every one can command at least one hour in the twenty-four, outside of routine work, such as preparation of lessons, etc., and the problem is how to spend it. One hour a day sacredly set aside for *growth*—honest work and study in some chosen direction, will yield results that will surprise those who have not tried the experiment. *One hour a day* wisely used will serve to store the mind with a vast deal of general information, and in time will master many branches of study. Many of the best scholars in the country are persons who have gained most of their information outside of school or college. They have used well their leisure time. A person who has power of application, and improves every opportunity for study will surely become well informed, and the person who does not possess the power of application and does not thus apply himself will be an ignorant person in a few years, though he should have a college education to start with. He who does not advance, educationally, goes backward. The teacher above all others can not afford to "fossilize." He must do something more than merely prepare to hear his daily lessons.

"Yet still he's on the road, you say,
Of learning." Why, perhaps he may;
But turns like horses in a mill,
Not getting on, nor standing still!
For little way his learning reaches
Who reads no more than what he teaches."

—Indiana School Journal.

Advertisement of Sale.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, NEW ORLEANS LA., January 15, 1881.

BY AUTHORITY of the HONORABLE SECRETARY of the TREASURY, I will offer for sale at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

the Marine Hospital grounds and unfinished cast iron hospital buildings located thereon in the City of New Orleans, at 12 M. on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of February A. D. 1881, at the Custom House in this City.

THE PROPERTY is bounded by COMMON, GRAVIER, BROAD and WHITE streets.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth cash, and the balance in three equal annual payments with interest at six per cent per annum from day of sale until paid. Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make payments as above, will involve the surrender of the property, and the forfeiture to the United States, of the payments already made.

All bids made are subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed for the interest of the government to do so. The successful bidder will be required to execute a contract in accordance with these terms.

A certificate of sale and possession subject to the foregoing conditions will be given the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed will be executed when the last payment shall had been made.

A. S. BADGER,
Custodian.

ja22 3t

Attention! Military!

I am anxious to have furnished me immediately the names of all military organizations in the United States, composed of colored men, with the name and post office address of their commanding officers. Friends and friendly newspapers all over the country by calling attention of proper parties, to this request, will greatly oblige

Chris. A. Fleetwood,
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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1881.

Judge E. C. Billings left for Washington during the week.

Hon. Thos. C. Cage, Sheriff of the Terrebonne Parish was in the city during the week.

Trains on the great Jackson Railroad Route are generally on time. It is by long odds the best road in the South.

The Bernhardt fever raged so high during the week that every seat in the Grand Opera House is said to have been engaged.

Hon. Jordan Stewart was seen on the streets looking the picture of health; he reports every thing favorable in his section.

Mr. Philip Joseph, editor of the Mobile "Gazette," spent a few days in the city early in the week. It is to be hoped he got what he came for.

The Rose Bud Literary Society held one of its regular semi-monthly meetings at the Austerlitz street Hall on last Wednesday evening.

A committee of bondholders have been appointed to confer with the city creditors and submit a proposition to the Council for the settlement of the city debt.

The ordinance before the city Council relative to the reorganization of the Police was passed over the Mayor's veto. The reorganizers have won their fight.

Hon. T. T. Allain, of Iberville, is in town. Don, is a merry as ever, and only feels concerned as to wether the frost has left any life in the cane stubbles.

Rev. R. H. Cain, preached at St. Peters A. M. E. Church, in Jefferson, at 3 o'clock last Sunday, and at St. James Chapel at night to large and appreciative congregations.

In conformity with the decision of the Court of Inquiry, Collector Badger released the goods recently seized by U. S. officers, at this port, and also relieved the vessel from the fine imposed.

The Jeunes Amis will give a juvenile ball, corner of St. Claude and St. Peter streets to-night, commencing at 8 o'clock. The best musical talent of the city will be employed and no pains will be spared to make the ball a success.

The members of the Americus Club are making elaborate preparations for their friends, especially the ladies, during the Carnival season. Besides the offer of their popular gallery to the invited guest a fine spread comprising all of the delicacies of the season will also be given.

The Young and True Friends Benevolent Association will celebrate their anniversary on next Wednesday, February 7, instead of February 28, as announced in our last issue. There will be a grand parade and banner presentation and christening during the day at Central Church, and ball at night at Turner's Hall.

The Coroner's Jury in the inquest into the killing of Sandy Jones, who was shot for showing a disinclination to be snow-balled on the 23rd ult., brought in a verdict of death by a gun shot wound inflicted by some person unknown. This action of the jury will in all probability pave the way for the escape of another cold-blooded assassin.

The editor of the LOUISIANIAN had the pleasure of being one of a pleasant dinner party at the residence of Hon. J. Henri Burch on last Tuesday. The dinner was given in honor of Bishop R. A. Cain, and it sustained the well known reputation of the host as an epicurian of the first order. In addition to the host and amiable hostess and their special guest, the company was composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. A. J. Dumont, Senator Allain, Col. Lewis, ex-Lieut. Gov. Antoine, Rev. A. Jackson, Messrs. Wm. G. Brown and J. A. Gla.

The regular monthly meeting of the School Board was held Wednesday evening. The regular business was transacted, and on motion of Mr. Bower, the seat of Honorable L. A. Martinet was declared vacant owing to abence caused by a removal from the city. The retirement of Mr. Martinet from the Board is a loss to the colored citizens as he was appointed as a special representative of that class, and exerted a healthy influence on the Board in their favor. It is a consolation to know he leaves the Board with the highest regard and respect of his late colleagues and doubtless with their good wishes for success in other fields of labor.

In a late issue of the LOUISIANIAN, reference was made to the contemplated organization of a Social Club on the part of our young men, which proposed to deal out pleasure "pure and unalloyed."

Wednesday night they met and organized by the election of the following officers:

President, Jno. W. Cooke; Vice Presidents, H. L. Grandpre, J. Raleigh Wilson; Secretaries, Louis T. Kenner, Adolphe Wakefield; Treasurer, Chas. W. Vance; Chairman Ex. Com. A B. Kennedy. We wish the young men success.

The sixth and last days session of the A. M. E. Zion Conference on Wednesday last was opened by reading the thirty-fifth psalm. Prayer by Rew. H. Glass.

William R. Gleason was chosen as assistant compiler of the minutes.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the officers and members of the A. M. E. Zion Conference of Louisiana assembled, appeal to the generosity of the white citizens of the State of Louisiana, the city of New Orleans, and especially of our Mother Church, both North and South, to aid them in their efforts in endeavoring to try and raise funds for the purpose of building a church in the city of New Orleans, La., recognizing the fact that they, the white citizens, have always extended a giving hand to the needy of our race, especially for such a purpose as that of raising means for the broad and sublime end which is specified in this resolution; and as we, the representative element of a greater part of our race, believe that this is the only means by which they will not be persuaded to leave their present home, having places of divine worship, we hope our efforts will meet the hearty appreciation of every citizen.

The following committee was authorized to receive the funds, in connection with the above resolution: Isam Nichols, A. Tasker, James Allen, S. Johnson, J. P. Wesley. The appointments for the following year were made and the Conference adjourned, The Bishop was highly gratified with the prospects of the connexion in the State.

The sixteenth annual conference of the A. M. E. Church, convened at the St. James Chapel Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, Rt. Rev. R. H. Cain presiding. It was a novel sight to see the Bishop under his canonical robe. In consequence of transferring the conference from Lake Providence to this point, a number of the preachers had not arrived. A quorum being present, the conference organized by the election of Revs. A. M. Green, Secretary, J. R. V. Thomas, Assistant Secretary, H. C. C. Astwood, Recording Secretary. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Bishop.

The hours for holding the sessions were fixed from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. The following committees were appointed:

On Finance—Revs. A. M. Green, T. W. Wilson, H. B. Parks, H. C. C. Astwood, Charles Malone.

On Public Worship—Revs. A. Jackson, J. R. V. Thomas, A. M. Green.

On Missions, Stations and Circuits.—Revs. P. W. Williams, G. B. Taylor, A. Arnold, A. Jackson, Franklin James.

On Sabbath Schools—H. B. Parks, H. L. Trapp, H. C. C. Astwood, W. W. Hunter, Fountain Cox.

On Education—J. R. V. Thomas, A. Jackson, J. H. Harper.

On Judiciary—Johnson Reed, A. M. Green, L. Gardiner, G. B. Taylor, James Reese.

On Boundaries and New Missionary Work—Franklin James, G. B. Taylor, W. W. Hunter, P. W. Williams and John Lilly.

From the important matters brought before the Conference for action, it is thought that it will not complete its labors before Tuesday morning, the 8th inst.

Nearly all of the Ministers in connection with the A. M. E. Conference were in the city by Friday morning.

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Wm. J. Steptoe....Grand Senior Warden.
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J R V Thomas.....Gr. Orator.
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Jno Shields.....Gr. Standard Bearer.
Henry Hicks.....Gr. Sword Bearer.
Monroe Nelson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
A P Williams.....Gr. Organist.
Jeff Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Wm H Green.....Chairman.
H E De Fuentes, A P Williams.

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J. B. Gandet.....W. M.
E. J. Holmes.....S. W.
E. J. Webb.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
H. Mc Cray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

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A. W. Thompson.....S. W.
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Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

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Jno. G. Lewis.....W M.
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Meets 2nd. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

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J. E. Troselair.....W M.
J. A. Williams.....S. W.
C. H. Bibb.....J W.
W. J. De Lacey.....Trers.
A. A. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

Louis De Gruy.....W M.
J. V. Laboustrie.....S W.
Wm. Vigers.....J W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
T. V. Deslonde.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LOD E. NO. 8

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
Henry Connor.....S. W.
Richard Douse.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
J. L. Lapierre.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

NEUVO MONDO LODGE NO. 10.

Benito Dominguez.....W M.
M. Papillo.....S. W.
S. Gonzales.....J. W.
A. Rodriguez.....Sec'y.
B. Boguille.....Treas.
Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises. I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of he United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS B.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1881,

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EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

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1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,0 0
1 Prize of	10,000.....	10,00
1 Prize of	5,000.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of	20.....	10,0 0
1000 Prizes of	10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are.....	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are.....	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are.....	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to.....	$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.
Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.
Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of Feb. 8, 1881, ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.
Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to
M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.
N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-18-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity in our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we sh receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifi with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we sh untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onero to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUSIANA.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper,

WEEKLY, $1.15.	SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50.	DAILY, $10.00,

In NEWS-GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

1st-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior.

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

cheapest morning paper published in 80.
LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is pub the latest news of the secret orders, Is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"
WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND
THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
Chicago.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and an other business pretaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,
L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.
He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

1881.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazaar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, (in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
Any Two above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

86th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascert n, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.
Washington, D. C.

C. E. GIRARDEY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

31 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of focal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFCTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal, 180 West Biddle street, Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.
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Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE,

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing an dinstructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 *cts.* 50 *cts per year*

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
303, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street.
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS,

Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. Y., M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1880.

M. W.—Charles K. Brown, ...Grand Master.
R. W.—Calvin F. Ladd, ..Dept. Gr. Master.
Wm. J. Steptoe....Grand Senior Warden.
R H Taylor.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
H. E. De Fuentes.....Grand Secretary.
Worshipful—J. L. Collins...Grand Lecturer.
J R V Thomas.....Gr. Orator.
Peter Joseph.....Gr. Senior Deacon.
Jno G Lewis.....Gr. Junior Deacon.
Geo Turner, J A Williams, } Gr. Stewards.
Chas. Becknell.....Grand Marshal.
A R Blount....Gr. Master of Ceremonies.
Jno Shields.....Gr. Standard Bearer.
Henry Hicks.....Gr. Sword Bearer.
Monroe Nelson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
A P Williams.....Gr. Organist.
Jeff Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

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E. J. Webb.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
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Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

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George Turner.....J. W.
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E. T. Fisher.....J. W.
James Isabelle.....Treas.
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Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

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Jno. A. Marshall.....W. M.
A. W. Thompson.....S. W.
J. R. Collins.....J. W.
Alex Johnson.....Treas.
Henry Hicks.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

Jno. G. Lewis.....W M.
A. R. Blount.....S W.
Frank Anderson.....J W.
St. F. Casavave.....Treas.
Frederick Fobb.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

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J. A. Williams.....S. W.
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J. V. Laboustrie.....S W.
Wm. Vigers.....J W.
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T. V. Deslonde.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

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Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
Henry Connor.....S. W.
Richard Douse.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
J. L. Lapierre.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

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Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

NEUVO MONDO LODGE NO. 10.

Benito Dominguez.....W M.
M. Papillo.....S. W.
S. Gonzales.....J. W.
A. Rodriguez.....Sec'y.
B. Boguille.....Treas.
Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS B.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,0 0
1 Prize of	10,000.....	10,00.
1 Prize of	5, 00.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
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Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

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TRUE FRIEND.

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IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

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Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity in our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

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A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

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☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUSIAN A.

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CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

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